

# DAILY BULLETIN

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## BUSH, RUSSIA'S PUTIN ANNOUNCE PROGRAM AGAINST NUCLEAR TERRORISM

Initiative calls for countries to boost efforts to control radioactive material

By Andrzej Zwanecki  
Washington File Staff Writer

Washington -- President Bush and President Vladimir Putin of Russia have announced a new international initiative to prevent nuclear terrorism and stop the spread of nuclear and radioactive materials.

The two leaders made the announcement July 15 in St. Petersburg, Russia, where they are participating in the July 15-17 summit of Group of Eight (G8) countries with their counterparts from Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom.

"We trust that ... all countries that share our common goals of suppressing and mitigating the consequences of acts of nuclear terrorism will ... reinforce the joint efforts to increase international cooperation in combating this threat," Bush and Putin said in a joint statement.

The program, known as the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, calls on countries to expand and accelerate their relevant efforts to better account for and control nuclear and radioactive materials, prevent theft and smuggling of those materials and nuclear weapons, and deny safe haven to terrorists seeking to acquire or use nuclear materials, according to a White House fact sheet.

The United States and Russia have invited other countries to discuss the details of the program at a fall meeting and the International Atomic Energy Agency to serve as an observer.

The initiative builds on the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the Proliferation Security Initiative -- a U.S.-led program aimed at seizing illicit weapons as they are transported around the world -- and a number of other U.S., bilateral and multilateral efforts.

Bush and Putin also expressed support for a plan designed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons by creating international centers for uranium enrichment and reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In a separate statement issued July 16, G8 leaders called on all countries not party to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) and the 1925 Geneva Protocol to accede to them without delay and for those nations that have not yet done so to subscribe to the Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation. The statement also urges all countries concerned to strictly observe a moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions.

For more information on U.S. policies, see Arms Control and Non-Proliferation:  
[http://usinfo.state.gov/is/international\\_security/arms\\_control.html](http://usinfo.state.gov/is/international_security/arms_control.html)

For ongoing coverage of the G8 meetings, see G8 Summit 2006, St. Petersburg, Russia:  
[http://usinfo.state.gov/ei/economic\\_issues/group\\_of\\_8/g8\\_summit\\_2006.html](http://usinfo.state.gov/ei/economic_issues/group_of_8/g8_summit_2006.html)

## U.N. RESOLUTION ON NORTH KOREA RESULT OF MULTILATERAL EFFORT

Rice says measure shows North Korea's isolation, urges return to Six-Party Talks

By Stephen Kaufman  
 Washington File Staff Writer

St. Petersburg, Russia -- U.N. Security Council Resolution 1695, adopted unanimously July 15 to condemn North Korea's recent missile launches, is a "remarkable resolution" that results from efforts to deal with the issue of North Korea's weapons program on a multilateral basis, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice says.

In a July 16 press conference, Rice said Resolution 1695 "really shows that the efforts that we've been making over the last couple of years to have Six-Party Talks ... [are] really paying off, because we really now have a coalition."

In an appearance on Fox News Sunday the same day, Rice noted that the resolution was the first on North Korea that the United Nations has issued since 1993.

"This is a very strong resolution. It is binding on member-states. And it says to the North Koreans: you're isolated, come back to the Six-Party Talks," she said.

In her press conference remarks, Rice praised China's affirmative vote on the measure, saying the government of President Hu Jintao has shown "responsibility." President Bush met with President Hu in between working sessions of the Group of Eight July 16, during which time Bush thanked the Chinese leader for his leadership on the resolution.

China is a participant in the Six-Party Talks with North Korea, along with South Korea, Russia, Japan and the United States. In a joint press appearance with Bush July 16, President Hu said his country would continue to consult with the United States on regional and international issues, and that both sides "agreed to continue their efforts to move forward the Six-Party Talks, so that at the end of the day, the entire Korean Peninsula could be denuclearized in [a] peaceful way through dialogue and in negotiations."

Rice said the Six-Party Talks "are the vehicle now that the international community is using to deal with North

Korea,” and said that “ultimately North Korea will have no choice but to return to the talks and pursue denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.”

In her interview on Fox News Sunday, the secretary noted the United States is also engaged in other activities outside the Security Council to ensure North Korea does not pose a security threat, including checking for illicit activities by North Korea through financial measures and denying North Korea certain kinds of materials through the Proliferation Security Initiative.

She added that “North Korea of course is not confused about the security balance on the Korean Peninsula,” citing the “strong deterrent force there” and the strength of U.S. alliances with Japan and South Korea.

The secretary said during her press conference that she is not surprised by Pyongyang’s rejection of the Security Council resolution, but she said that in order to keep from being even more isolated from the international community or facing additional global pressure, North Korea will have to return to the Six-Party Talks.

“That’s really the only game in town,” she said.

#### BUSH DISCUSSES MIDEAST VIOLENCE WITH BRITISH, FRENCH LEADERS

Rice also stresses need to address underlying causes of situation

By Stephen Kaufman  
Washington File Staff Writer

In advance of the first day of working meetings at the Group of Eight (G8) summit, President Bush met with British Prime Minister Tony Blair and French President Jacques Chirac July 16 to discuss the ongoing violence in the Middle East.

In his meeting with Blair, Bush said the United States is continuing to discuss the situation with the Israeli government and said all sovereign nations “have the right to defend themselves against terrorist attacks.” At the same time, he urged restraint, saying Israel should “be mindful

of the consequences,” particularly the danger of harming innocent civilians and damaging the “fragile democracy” in Lebanon.

The president expressed support for U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan’s decision to send a team to the region to try to defuse the Middle East crisis, including discussing the release of captured Israeli soldiers and the firing of rockets into Israel.

The leaders of the G8 countries -- Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United States and the United Kingdom -- issued a joint statement later in the day in which they expressed support for the U.N. mission to the region. The statement also calls on Israel to exercise “utmost restraint” as it takes steps to defend itself, extends support to the government of Lebanon in “asserting sovereign authority over all its territory” in fulfillment of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1559 and encourages dialogue between Israeli and Lebanese officials.

Bush said the current crisis is “a moment of clarification” as to why peace is still elusive in the Middle East.

The president described the Lebanese Hizballah group and its ties with Syria and Iran as “a root cause of instability in the Middle East,” and said the international community must “address the root causes, otherwise there may be apparent calm and then all of a sudden there will be more conflict.”

In his subsequent remarks with French President Chirac, Bush said U.N. Security Council Resolution 1559 “is a clear statement of principle and concern about Lebanese democracy,” and called for its full implementation, including the disarming of Hizballah.

Chirac called for all parties in the conflict to show moderation “so that we can establish the conditions of a long-lasting, lasting cease-fire,” and said he and Bush “share the same views of the issues at stake here,” including “the tremendous sadness, [and] the hardship of the civilian population in this region.”

The French leader also said the full implementation of Resolution 1559 “is at the heart of this.”

“That is what must be done forthwith,” Chirac said.

## SECRETARY RICE SAYS AN END TO VIOLENCE IS NOT ENOUGH

Following President Bush's remarks, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice said in a July 16 press conference that all three leaders "see the situation similarly" and are working together and discussing a way forward.

Rice said Resolution 1559, the road map for Middle East peace and the work done to facilitate Israel's disengagement from Gaza have provided "an international framework that would give us a political way forward," in such a way that "when the violence ends, it ends," and political outcomes, such as a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict can then be implemented.

Rice also defended Israel's right to defend itself from terrorism and to take preventive action against terrorist attacks, but also said that she hopes the government of Prime Minister Ehud Olmert will be "mindful of, and restrained in, its operations so that the innocent civilians do not suffer," and the government of Lebanon "is not undermined by those actions."

She said that a simple end to violence and a return to the status quo ante is not enough, arguing that if Hizballah or Hamas continue to have the capability to launch rockets into Israel, there is "no change in the underlying political support for Resolution 1559" or for Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas' work for moderation, or Syria and Iran retain the ability to "turn on the key again anytime," little will have been achieved.

"[I]ndeed, and we will be right back here, perhaps in a worse circumstance because the terrorists will assume that nobody is willing to take on what has been a very clear assault now on the progress that is being made by moderate forces in the Middle East," Rice said.

In appearances on ABC's This Week, CBS's Face the Nation and Fox News Sunday the same day, Rice said that "extremist forces have shown their hand."

Extremists are "determined not to let progress be made toward a two-state solution. They're determined not to have the Lebanese people have sovereignty and democracy. And we are equally determined to isolate the extremist elements and to disable them," she said on CBS's Face the Nation.

For more information on U.S. policies, see The Middle East: A Vision for the Future:

[http://usinfo.state.gov/mena/middle\\_east\\_north\\_africa/me\\_vision.html](http://usinfo.state.gov/mena/middle_east_north_africa/me_vision.html)

## SUMMIT TO FOCUS ON ROLE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA'S GROWTH

Former president Clinton, World Bank chief to address Leon H. Sullivan summit

By Charles W. Corey  
Washington File Staff Writer

Abuja, Nigeria -- A summit focusing on the role that private enterprise can play and is playing to enhance Africa's long-term economic growth and development is expected to attract dignitaries from more than 30 countries -- including roughly 15 heads of state from Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean -- as well as Africanists and Africans from all parts of the Diaspora.

The July 17-20 event in the Nigerian capital, known formally as the Leon H. Sullivan VII Summit, has as its overall theme "Africa: A Continent of Opportunities -- Building Partnership for Success."

Former U.S. president Bill Clinton, who visited Abuja during his presidency, will be the summit's first keynote speaker at an opening summit luncheon on July 17, where he is expected to focus on Africa's growing role in the world economy. Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo will host the luncheon at the presidential villa in Abuja.

Clinton sits on the board of the Sullivan Foundation, which is chairing the summit. A host of seminars and workshops will complement Clinton's address that same day by exploring the theme "Private Enterprise: Key to Africa's Renaissance."

World Bank President Paul Wolfowitz will be the keynote luncheon speaker the following day, July 18, when the daily theme will be "Africa's Future: People and Technologies."

Wolfowitz is expected to speak on social and economic development trends across Africa from the World Bank's perspective. Additional seminars will complement his speech that day as well. Liberian President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf will speak on investing in post-conflict nations

and Rwandan President Paul Kagame will speak on ways his country is seeking to revitalize itself in the wake of the genocide it suffered a decade ago.

The U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Alphonso Jackson will lead the U.S. delegation that will represent President Bush at the summit.

Other members of the official U.S. delegation include John Campbell, U.S. ambassador to Nigeria; John A. Simon, executive vice president of the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC); Reverend Herbert H. Lusk II, founder and president of Stand for Africa and Anita Smith, president of the Children's AIDS Fund.

Day three of the summit will explore the theme "Global Partnerships for Success," which examines public-private partnerships in energy development and the building of partnerships across Africa by using regional partners like the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to help the continent achieve its Millennium Development goals. The summit also will explore leveraging technology to enhance Africa's higher education goals.

The summit's concluding sessions on the final day will start from the perspective that Africa is a continent of multiple opportunities that, if fulfilled, can help it achieve long-term economic growth and development. The summit will be topped off by a closing gala and dinner.

#### SUMMIT SEEKS TO EXPAND PRIVATE SECTOR WORK IN AFRICA

The Sullivan Summit seeks to marshal resources to expand the private sector to build more economic infrastructure and transfer technologies to African nations; leverage the investment power of the Diaspora in support of Africa and promote corporate social responsibility through the Global Sullivan Principles.

The objectives of the Global Sullivan Principles are to support economic, social and political justice by companies wherever they do business worldwide. The late Reverend Leon Sullivan -- founder of the Sullivan Summits -- authored the Global Sullivan Principles of Social Responsibility in 1977 while serving on the board of directors of General Motors, which at that time, was the largest employer of blacks in then apartheid-South Africa.

Reverend Sullivan was born October 16, 1922 in Charleston, West Virginia. Before his death on April 25, 2001, Sullivan received honorary degrees from more than 50 colleges and universities, authored numerous books and articles and was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom. He was a champion of self-help and helped establish a broad array of self-help training, employment and educational organizations for African-Americans and minorities.

Working as part of Reverend Sullivan's legacy, the Sullivan Summit seeks to create and facilitate the conditions for private sector economic growth, connect people and technologies to support the development of a productive population, and seeks to promote international policies and business practices that assist Africa's economic development.

The Sullivan Summit in Abuja will be the seventh such summit to be held in Africa. President George W. Bush, then Secretary of State Colin Powell and then National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice attended Summit VI, which also took place in Abuja, Nigeria. President Bush pledged more than five million dollars to help Reverend Sullivan's Teachers for Africa program.

The Leon H. Sullivan Foundation credits its summits with bringing some \$750 million in new investment to Africa.

"The Summit is not just another conference, it's a movement of growing potential to bring new resources to the table," says Hope Masters, the president and CEO of the Sullivan Foundation.

More information about the Leon H. Sullivan Foundation and past Sullivan Summits is available on the organization's Web site:

<http://www.thesullivanfoundation.org/foundation/>

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**Plases Note:** Most texts and transcript mentioned in the U.S. Mission Daily Bulletin are available via our homepage: <http://geneva.usmission.gov/>

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